

INTRODUCTION

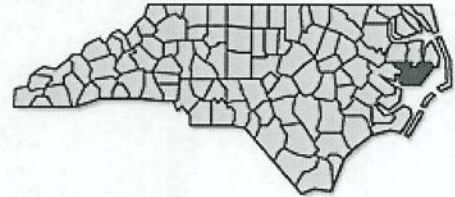
Hyde County's vulnerability assessment was completed predominantly through research along with the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and best available data. This appendix provides narrative descriptions of various community characteristics, such as Hyde County's geographical, economic and demographic profiles. It describes the county's hazard prone locations and provides an inventory of repetitive loss properties and critical facilities. This portion of the plan also describes current development trends and implications for Hyde County, and includes 22 maps that were generated specifically to illustrate community vulnerability. Lastly, this section discusses what was learned through the process of determining the county's current and future vulnerability to natural hazards and provides several conclusions on community vulnerability.

This appendix is broken down into the following sections:

1. *Geographic Profile*
2. *Demographic Profile*
3. *Economic Profile*
4. *Natural, Historic and Cultural Resources*
5. *Hazard Prone Locations*
6. *Repetitive Loss Inventory*
7. *Critical Facilities Inventory*
8. *Development Trends and Implications*
9. *Community Vulnerability Maps*
10. *Conclusions on Community Vulnerability*

1. GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Hyde County is located in the northeastern portion of the state's coastal plain region, neighboring the Atlantic Ocean. Many refer to Hyde County as the "land of many waters," as it is surrounded by the Pamlico Sound, the Alligator and Pungo Rivers, and is home to North Carolina's largest natural lake, Lake Mattamuskeet. It is also bisected by the 3,000-mile long Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway which facilitates navigation along the eastern seaboard of the United States.



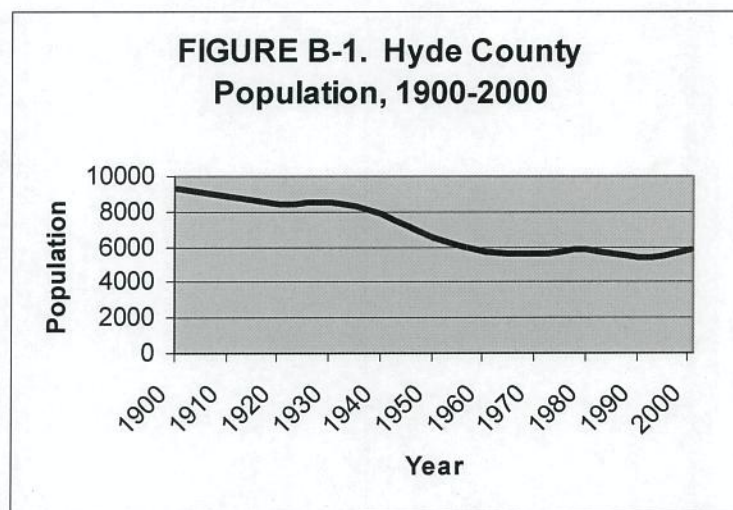
Hyde County is one of North Carolina's largest with a total area of 1,378 square miles, but only 612 of those include land area. The topography is very flat, and the average elevation of Hyde County is only 10 feet above sea level. Ocracoke Island, the county's most popular tourist destination, is located along the state's Outer Banks across the Pamlico Sound and is accessible only by air or water. There are no incorporated municipalities in Hyde County. Swan Quarter serves as the county seat, and Englehard is Hyde County's largest village. In addition, there are the communities of Scranton, Fairfield, Ponzer and Ocracoke.

Hyde County's climate is characterized by hot, humid summers with temperatures occasionally climbing above 95 degrees Fahrenheit, and moderate winters with temperatures seldom going below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. The annual average precipitation is 52 inches with a period of heavy rainfall from July through September. Snowfall is rare and seldom exceeds 2 inches. On rare occasions portions of Lake Mattamuskeet and surrounding marshes will freeze, but never for a long period.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Although it is one of the state's largest in terms of total area, Hyde County's current population of 5,341 makes it the only the second-least populated county in North Carolina. Most of these residents are widely dispersed throughout the county's low-lying coastal plains, with some higher concentrations residing in proximity to the communities of Swan Quarter, Engelhard, Scranton, Fairfield and Ocracoke. The average population density for the entire county is 9.5 people per square mile of land.

Unlike many of North Carolina's counties, Hyde County is not experiencing significant population growth. In fact, over the last 100 years, Hyde County has continued to experience an unsteady but overall decline in population. Total population counts for Hyde County between 1900-2000 is shown in **Figure B-1**. This trend of decreased population has continued from 2000 to the present. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates Hyde County's 2006 population change from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 to be (-)8.3%.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001

There are reasons for Hyde County's decline in population. First, there are very limited employment opportunities within the county. Most mainland residents have traditionally made their living through farming or commercial fishing, industries not as prosperous as they once were. Those who live on Ocracoke Island depend heavily on the seasonal tourist industry. This lack of stable employment opportunities has forced non-retired people to look elsewhere for a place to live and work. Secondly, while other areas have seen significant economic growth, Hyde County remains very rural and is isolated from mainstream shopping, medical facilities and daily routines. This isolation has driven some residents to relocate to other areas where much needed goods and services are more easily accessible.

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Hyde County consists of a wide variety of people. The Mennonites in the Grassy Ridge area have their own school and church. The people of Ocracoke include a mix of traditional islanders and newcomers while the mainland is filled with families who trace their ancestry in Hyde County back for many generations.

Hyde County did experience a 7.7% increase in population between 1990 and 2000, but this is much lower than North Carolina's overall average population growth of 21.4%. Table B-1 shows the latest demographic data for Hyde County according to the 2000 U.S. Census. Note: Data in Table B-1 has not changed. The last official Census was held in 2000.

TABLE B-1. Hyde County Population Data

Subject	Number	Percent
TOTAL POPULATION	5,826	100
SEX AND AGE		
Male	3,080	52.9
Female	2,746	47.1
Under 5 years	262	4.5
5 to 9 years	362	6.2
10 to 14 years	337	5.8
15 to 19 years	341	5.9
20 to 24 years	344	5.9
25 to 34 years	825	14.2
35 to 44 years	966	16.6
45 to 54 years	830	14.2
55 to 59 years	315	5.4
60 to 64 years	291	5
65 to 74 years	494	8.5
75 to 84 years	305	5.2
85 years and over	154	2.6
Median age (years)	39.7	(X)
21 years and over	4,490	77.1
62 years and over	1,132	19.4
65 years and over	953	16.4
RACE		
One race	5,781	99.2
White	3,650	62.7
Black or African American	2,043	35.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	18	0.3
Asian	21	0.4

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Asian Indian	4	0.1
Chinese	3	0.1
Filipino	7	0.1
Japanese	3	0.1
Korean	3	0.1
Vietnamese	1	0
Some other race	49	0.8
Two or more races	45	0.8
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	131	2.2
Mexican	91	1.6
Puerto Rican	7	0.1
Cuban	8	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	25	0.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,695	97.8
White alone	3,590	61.6
RELATIONSHIP		
In households	5,160	88.6
Householder	2,185	37.5
Spouse	1,064	18.3
Child	1,369	23.5
Own child under 18 years	990	17
Other relatives	352	6
Under 18 years	178	3.1
Nonrelatives	190	3.3
Unmarried partner	90	1.5
In group quarters	666	11.4
Institutionalized population	659	11.3
Noninstitutionalized population	7	0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001

3. ECONOMIC PROFILE

Hyde County's small population, coupled with the region's lack of major transportation routes and business infrastructure, makes economic development considerably more difficult than in other areas in the state. In fact, a large number of county residents are employed in surrounding areas and many even look outside of Hyde County for many of the daily goods and services. However, despite the lack of significant local business and industry, Hyde County is becoming known by many as a "sportsman's paradise," and is quietly gaining momentum as a place where a tourist-based economy can easily grow.

Agriculture, commercial fishing and forestry have been the traditional mainstays of Hyde County for many years, but they don't lead the local economy as they once did. Although farming is still big business, many county residents have looked toward other economic sectors to make their living. Farmers that have traditionally raised agricultural mainstays such as grains and commodity products are diversifying by producing more produce and value added agricultural products. A decline in offshore fishery resources coupled with more stringent government regulations has hindered commercial fishing, although the seafood industry still remains Hyde County's largest manufacturing employer. The late 1800's gave rise to a great timber boom on mainland Hyde County, as saw mills and lumber companies sprang up throughout the county and for a time the area prospered. By the 1930s, this economic upturn began to level off.

More recently, as mentioned, the tourism industry has become more prosperous as more people are taking advantage of the outdoor activities the area has to offer such as hunting, fishing, boating and nature study/photography. In addition, thousands of people travel to the county each summer to catch the ferry (pictured at right, the "Governor Hyde") from Swan Quarter to the village of Ocracoke, the county's barrier island community and most popular tourist destination.



During the year 2006, 5.5% of Hyde's population were unemployed and looking for work. The government sector currently employs the largest number of county residents (33%), followed by retail trade (20%) and the service industry (10%). **Table B-2** shows the latest data on Hyde County's workforce as recorded by the North Carolina Department of Commerce, Economic Policy and Research Division.

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TABLE B-2. Hyde County Workforce by Industry (2000)

Industry	Number	Percent
Agriculture	101	4.30%
Construction	105	4.50%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	107	4.50%
Government	784	33.20%
Manufacturing	311	13.20%
Retail Trade	493	20.90%
Wholesale Trade	105	4.50%
Service	237	10.00%
Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities	116	4.90%
* Total Workforce	2,359	100.00%

* Mining is excluded because of its very small share of employment in NC and for confidentiality reasons.

Source: N.C. Department of Commerce, Economic Policy and Research Division, 2002

Hyde County's workforce represents 0.06% of North Carolina's total civilian workforce. Although retail trade provides a large share of the local employment base, Hyde County ranked 94th out of the state's 100 counties in gross retail sales for fiscal year 2000-2001 with \$48,842,845. Hyde County's largest manufacturers are all part of the seafood industry. *Mattamuskeet Seafood Inc.* in Swan Quarter and *Gull Rock Seafood Inc.* in Fairfield employ nearly 100 persons each, while *Captain Charlie's Seafood Inc.* in Engelhard usually employs around 85 persons (N.C. Department of Commerce, Economic Policy and Research Division, 2002).

In 1999 the county's per capita personal income was \$17,613, which ranked 93rd in the state. In 2001, the county's median family income was \$32,100 which ranked 94th in the state (N.C. Department of Commerce, Economic Policy and Research Division, 2002). The most recent poverty estimates indicate that 24.8% of Hyde County residents had income below poverty level, compared with a poverty rate of 12.6% for North Carolina (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

The North Carolina Department of Commerce classifies counties into one of five tiers, with Tier 1 representing the most economically disadvantaged and Tier 5 the most prosperous. Tiers 1, 2 and 3 are considered "distressed" based on various economic and demographic characteristics. Hyde County is currently classified as a **Tier 1** county.

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Distressed counties can access state-provided business incentive programs under the William S. Lee Quality Jobs and Business Expansion Act, and other agencies such as the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center also use this tier system to determine eligibility for certain programs. Companies that choose to locate a new business or expand existing operations in Tier 1 counties are eligible for credits toward their state taxes. Other offerings for these counties include access to a special utilities fund, priority status for Community Development Block Grant funds for economic development, and a waiver of local matching fund requirements for CDBG funds and Industrial Development Fund loans and grants.

4. NATURAL, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Hyde County is blessed with bountiful natural resources, which make the county a haven for naturalists and those seeking a quieter way of life. With four National Wildlife Refuges and miles of back roads, opportunities exist for unmatched outdoor experiences such as freshwater fishing, saltwater fishing, bird watching, canoeing, kayaking, and hunting.

The area's most abundant natural resource may arguably be water, as only 612 of Hyde County's 1,378 square miles is considered to be "land area." Bordered by Pamlico Sound and the Alligator and Pungo rivers, Hyde County contains hundreds of miles of lakes, winding creeks, inlets and man-made canals including the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. The flat plain between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds is dominated by extensive swamps, wet savannahs and low pinelands. The limited agricultural areas, generally restricted to ridgelines where suitable drainage is possible, produce corn, soybeans, small grains and truck crops.

Lake Mattamuskeet is the largest natural lake in the state of North Carolina. It is a shallow body of water averaging only two feet in depth. It is 18 miles long, 5 to 6 miles wide, and contains about 40,000 acres.

On the whole, the area has too much rather than too little water, and the idea of draining Lake Mattamuskeet intrigued people for some time in the early 1900's. Large scale drainage operations aimed at converting the lake bottom to farmland began in 1914 when public funds became available. Dredging began shortly thereafter, a network of canals was dug, and a major pumping plant was constructed on Lake Mattamuskeet in order to push the fresh water from the lakebed seven miles into the Pamlico Sound. A total of 83 miles of canals were dug and a model community named New Holland was underway, but the project was eventually abandoned for being deemed impractical and too expensive. In 1934 the land was acquired by the United States Government and a waterfowl sanctuary, Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, was established.

Today, the **Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge** is Hyde County's largest and most significant ecological resource. It consists of 50,000 acres of water, marsh, timber and croplands in and around Lake Mattamuskeet. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the area for the protection of many wildlife forms including migratory birds and endangered species, and their habitats. The refuge lies in the middle of the Atlantic Flyway and provides a valuable wintering area for the waterfowl using this migration route which extends from Canada southward. Thousands of Canada geese, snow geese, tundra swan and 22 species of ducks overwinter on the refuge annually. Although noted primarily for its waterfowl, the refuge also provides habitat for a significant fisheries resource and endangered species such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon. Deer, bobcats, otters, gray foxes, black bear, red wolf, 240 species of birds and numerous other wildlife species are also endemic to the area.

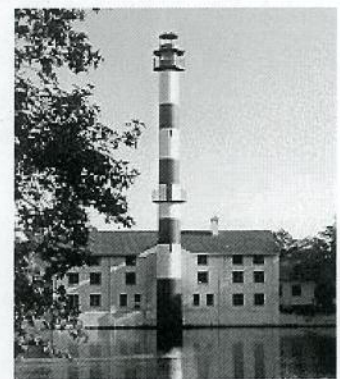
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Although not as large, there are three other National Wildlife Refuges within Hyde County that are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These include the **Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge**, **Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge**, and the **Pocasin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge**. In addition to these federal refuges, the State of North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission manages and protects the **Gull Rock Wildlife Refuge**, a large area located just south of Lake Mattamuskeet and adjacent to Pamlico Sound. Amazingly, these refuges combine to protect nearly half of Hyde County. These refuges have been delineated along with other managed lands on the Community Vulnerability Maps provided in Section 9 of this appendix.

Another treasured natural resource for Hyde County is **Ocracoke Island**, the offshore barrier island with the Pamlico Sound on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other. It is one of the barrier islands that make up the famous Outer Banks of North Carolina, with plenty of beaches, campgrounds and recreational activities that serve to attract thousands of visitors every year. Most all of Ocracoke Island is part of the **Cape Hatteras National Seashore**, which is managed and protected by the National Park Service. Established in 1937, the park is the first national seashore in the country and extends from south Nags Head (Dare County) for 75 miles southward all the way to Ocracoke Island.

There are several notable historic resources in Hyde County. The **Hyde County Courthouse** in Swan Quarter was built around 1854. It has been remodeled and had annexes built several times over the years, but the original bricks are said to have come from England. The courthouse was placed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1979.

In 1934 the Civilian Conservation Corps converted the former pumping station built on Lake Mattamuskeet into a hunting lodge, **Mattamuskeet Lodge** (pictured at right). The smokestack was shortened and transformed into an observation tower, and the lodge soon hosted hunters from all over the world coming to what was dubbed the "Canada Goose Hunting Capital of the World." The Lodge operated until 1974, but since that time it has remained vacant with only occasional use for specific events. The Lodge was placed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1980, and in 1990 the "Friends of Mattamuskeet Lodge Committee" was established in order to sponsor volunteer efforts to make significant improvements in the appearance of the building. Although currently closed because of structural problems, the Lodge is used mainly today for research and education focusing on migratory waterfowl and the Atlantic flyway system. East Carolina University uses a portion of the building as a Field Station for Coastal Studies at Mattamuskeet.



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The quaint **village of Ocracoke**, located on Ocracoke Islands's southern soundside, was listed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1990 and includes several historic commercial buildings and over 100 homes. Most famous of all is the 1823 **Ocracoke Lighthouse** (pictured at left), which is the oldest lighthouse still in operation in North Carolina and one of the oldest on the Eastern coast of the United States. Built by Noah Porter in 1823 for only for \$11,359, the lighthouse stands at only seventy-five feet and remains the shortest lighthouse on the North Carolina Coast. The Ocracoke Lighthouse was placed on the National Register for Historic Places in 1977.

Historical sites can be a significant tourist attraction if properly developed and maintained. In addition to the historic resources already discussed, the State of North Carolina has submitted and listed the following buildings, sites or districts on the National Register for Historic Places:

George V. Credle House and Cemetery	– listed 1985
Fairfield Historic District	– listed 1985
The Inkwell (Octagon House)	– listed 1978
Lake Landing Historic District	– listed 1986
Albin B. Swindell House and Store	– listed 1986
Wynne's Folly	– listed 1977

Source: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2001

5. HAZARD PRONE LOCATIONS

Situated along the North Carolina coast, 100% of Hyde County is located in an area that is prone to the effects of hurricanes and tropical storms. The National Hurricane Center's Inland Wind Model suggests that the entire county is equally susceptible to the **wind effects** of even a slow moving storm (i.e. areas further inland will likely experience approximately the same winds as immediate coastal areas).

Over 90% of Hyde County is prone to **100-year flooding** (which can be caused by intense rainfall, hurricanes, tropical storms and nor'easters), with areas along the immediate coast subject to severe storm surge and tidal flooding. Ocrocoke Island is particularly vulnerable to the effects of storm surge and tidal flooding. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers there is a small portion of land along Lake Mattamuskeet which is also vulnerable to storm surge flooding. These areas have been delineated on the Community Vulnerability Maps provided in Section 9 of this appendix.

All areas within Hyde County are considered equally susceptible to the effects of the other hazards listed within this Mitigation Plan. However, the location of critical facilities, infrastructure, and concentrated populations make some areas more vulnerable to negative hazard impacts, and these areas have been delineated on the Community Vulnerability Maps provided in Section 9 of this appendix.

6. REPETITIVE LOSS INVENTORY

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified 52 “repetitive loss properties” that exist in Hyde County. Although there are separate definitions for what constitutes a repetitive loss property among various programs, FEMA generally considers it to be “any property, which the National Flood Insurance Program has paid two or more flood claims of \$1,000 or more in any, given 10-year period since 1978.”

Although there are hundreds of structures in Hyde County that have suffered repetitive flood losses, not all of them will meet FEMA’s definition and will therefore not be included in their inventory. In many cases, this is because losses were not covered by an active NFIP flood insurance policy or because an insurance claim was not made to the Federal Insurance Administration.

There are 52 properties listed in FEMA’s repetitive loss inventory for Hyde County, and these are listed on the pages that follow. Specific owner names and addresses have not been included in this plan per the federal Privacy Act, but the complete inventory is maintained the County Building Inspector and will be used for mitigation planning purposes.

Of the 52 repetitive loss properties included in the inventory, **3 structures have been acquired** by the County and removed and another **8 structures have been elevated** above the base flood elevation for each site. These structures should never suffer another flood, barring an unprecedented and catastrophic event of enormous magnitude.

Hyde County has been working with the homeowners of the other repetitive loss properties in order to implement a mitigation solution to the flood threat. While 4 property owners were not interested, there are at least another 8 that have expressed interest in a hazard mitigation project. The County is now in the process of seeking mitigation grant funding to assist these property owners through either elevation or acquisition, and this is to be reflected and updated in the Plan’s Mitigation Strategy.

7. CRITICAL FACILITIES

An essential component of this Mitigation Plan is the identification and inventorying of Hyde County's critical facilities. The objective of the critical facilities inventory is to maintain information on buildings and support infrastructure that are vital to the response and recovery of a community from a disaster. While it is important to reduce or eliminate risks to various sites throughout Hyde County, there are several types of structures that are more important to protect because damage to these critical facilities can impact the delivery of vital services, can cause greater damages to other sectors of the county, or can put special populations at risk.

There is no exhaustive list regarding what should be considered a "critical facility." However, for purposes of this Mitigation Plan, Hyde County considers critical facilities to be those structures from which essential services and functions for the continuation of public safety actions and disaster recovery are performed or provided. These facilities include the supporting "life-line" infrastructure essential to the mission of critical facilities.

An inventory of Hyde County's critical facilities has been compiled using best available data and is provided in the *Vulnerability Assessment Worksheets* in Section 10 of this appendix. Where possible, these facilities have also been shown on the *Community Vulnerability Maps* in Section 9.

For mitigation planning purposes, all critical facilities will be classified according to the following categories and numbered priority scale:

LEVEL 1 Facilities (must not lose operational capability)

- County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Communications (i.e., electrical transformers, telephone switching stations)

LEVEL 2 Facilities (must be operational within 24 hours following event)

- Hospitals
- Fire stations
- Police station
- Major roads and bridges
- Major government buildings
- Emergency shelters
- Response staging areas

LEVEL 3 Facilities (must be operational within 72 hours following event)

- Electrical utilities
- Sewage treatment plants
- Water treatment plants and pumping stations
- Schools

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- Day care centers
- Senior care facilities
- Hazardous material storage areas
- Disaster Field Office / Disaster Recovery Center
- Transportation systems (i.e. fuel supply, airport, ferry terminal)

8. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS

Unlike many other areas in North Carolina, Hyde County is not experiencing much growth or private development within its jurisdiction. The County is located within a region which ranks below the state average for population growth, employment growth, business failure rate and business startup rate. (*N.C. Department of Commerce, Economic Policy and Research Division, 2002*).

Hyde County grew 7.7% in population between 1990 and 2000, ranking 90th in the state (the state's average population growth was 21.4%). The U.S. Census Bureau estimates Hyde County's 2006 population change from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 to be (-)8.3%. Hyde's population is actually decreasing and projected to increase at a negative rate.

Hyde County maintains the lowest population density in the state, with **9.51 people per square mile** (the state average is 165.25). This population density is projected to increase only slightly in the next 20 years to **10.3 people per square** (the state's average is projected to leap to 223.67 in the year 2020). (*N.C. State Demographics Unit, 2002*).

Hyde County's residential development is mostly dispersed along properties fronting on primary and secondary roads, and there is very little residential development expected within the next 20 years. The North Carolina State Demographics Unit projects that only **484 more people** will be living in Hyde County in the year 2020, so it is projected that there will be relatively few housing starts to accommodate the influx of new residents. Similarly, according to the North Carolina Department of Commerce, it is unlikely that Hyde County will see significant commercial or industrial development in the next 20 years. However, the village of Englehard recently received a "Revitalization Strategies" grant from the North Carolina Division of Community Assistance, and will soon begin preparing a strategic plan to target objectives such as nurturing small business opportunities, creating more jobs, furthering education programs, increasing tourism and other activities.

With a few exceptions, land use patterns in Hyde County have remained unchanged for many years. Relatively built up areas continue to be located in the communities of Engelhard, Swan Quarter and Fairfield, with smaller concentrations located in other areas. Commercial land use is primarily limited to these same communities. Mainland Hyde County is not currently experiencing growth and development pressure, and in fact, the County is rather trying to stimulate the development of a more stable industrial and economic base. Some major factors that limit the development potential for Hyde County include the lack of readily available goods and services, the lack of central sewer systems (although a system serving the Englehard vicinity is underway), the enforcement of environmental regulations (such as 404 wetlands policies), and soil limitations for septic tank usage.

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Throughout the 1990's, Ocracoke Island's patterns of land use and development remained mostly unchanged. However, the Village is feeling the effects of increasing pressure from development. This is evidenced by the increasing number of three-story and four-story structures that have been constructed and the overall decrease in available lots for development. According to the County 1997 CAMA Land Use Plan, it is expected that within the next 10 years most of Ocracoke's available land parcels will become developed. Commercial development in Ocracoke has been largely unregulated but has been concentrated along N.C. Route 12 and the eastern portion of Silver Lake Road. The majority of businesses are oriented towards tourists and in many cases operate only in the spring, summer and early fall.

Another significant limitation for future development potential on both mainland Hyde County and Ocracoke Island is the fact that much of the land is owned by the Federal government. Ocracoke Island is approximately 18 miles long and includes 5,355 acres, but only 775 acres is within the Village of Ocracoke (roughly 14%). The remaining 4,760 acres are located within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore and under Federal government control. A major increase in Federally-owned lands in Hyde County occurred in the 1990's, as the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, acquired nearly 30,000 acres of land for the establishment or expansion of wildlife refuges. The expansion of Federally-owned land has serious financial implications for Hyde County because it takes significant amounts of land off the County's tax roles.

While difficult to forecast, Hyde County's potential future development conditions through 2020 have been summarized in the *Vulnerability Assessment Worksheets* provided in Section 10 of this appendix.

9. COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY MAPS

This index lists the maps included within this Plan, and provides brief descriptions for the data layers used to assess hazard vulnerability for Hyde County. All digital data used for the production of these maps was acquired from the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, North Carolina Center for Geographic Information and Analysis and the Hyde County Land Use Plan. Maps are listed in the order which they appear on the pages that follow.

1. Hyde County, North Carolina

Statewide map showing the geographical location of Hyde County.

2. Hyde County Base Map

Local base map for Hyde County, showing both the mainland portion and Ocracoke Island. It includes the locations of Swan Quarter, Scranton, Englehard, Fairfield, Ponzer and Ocracoke.

3. Regional Hydrography

Regional map showing major surface water features that form the drainage network for four (4) river basins in Northeast North Carolina as designated by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

4. Flood Hazard Areas

Shows the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in mainland Hyde County as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through their Q3 Flood Data product and on Flood Insurance Rate Maps. *Zone A* depicts areas inundated by 100-year flooding, for which no BFE's have been determined. *Zone AE* depicts areas inundated by 100-year flooding for which BFE's have been determined. *Zone VE* depicts areas inundated by 100-year flooding with velocity hazard (wave action); BFE's have been determined.

5. Flood Hazard Areas (Ocracoke Island)

Shows the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) for Ocracoke Island as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through their digital Q3 Flood Data product and on Flood Insurance Rate Maps. *Zone A* depicts areas inundated by 100-year flooding, for which no BFE's have been determined. *Zone AE* depicts areas inundated by 100-year flooding for which BFE's have been determined. *Zone VE* depicts areas inundated by 100-year flooding with velocity hazard (wave action); BFE's have been determined.

6. Hurricane Storm Surge Inundation

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Shows the extent of hurricane storm surge inundation in Hyde County based on SLOSH (Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) models for the North Carolina coast. The data was collected during a 1993 restudy of the North Carolina coast by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the National Hurricane Center. The map shows areas at risk for inundation subject to a fast-moving category 1 or 2, category 3, and category 4 or 5 hurricane.

7. Land Cover

Shows the land cover features for mainland Hyde County. Includes cultivated, forested, herbaceous, shrub and developed areas in 24 classes. The classifications were based on analysis of satellite images (LandSat TM scenes, 1994-1995). Resolution is 30 meters.

8. Land Cover (Ocracoke Island)

Shows the land cover features for Ocracoke Island. Includes cultivated, forested, herbaceous, shrub and developed areas in 24 classes.. The classifications were based on analysis of satellite images (LandSat TM scenes, 1994-1995). Resolution is 30 meters.

9. Existing Land Use

According to the Hyde County Land Use Plan (2008), "In order to address future development within the county, it is necessary to establish a snapshot of what portions of land are currently developed or undeveloped. Conducting a land use survey allows for a review of existing land use patterns. This survey will assist in identifying land use patterns and trends that exist throughout Hyde County. This process will serve two main purposes: identifying key conflicts in land use and addressing the issue of water quality in relation to existing land use. This review will provide a solid foundation for decisions regarding future land use and policy development later in the document."

10. Future Land Use

Future Land Use is important to consider in developing a comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hyde Land Use Plan (2008) projects the demand for various types of land uses and infrastructure in the future, so that the County can provide a sufficient regulatory environment (e.g., zoning compatible with future land use needs, and sufficient infrastructure to accommodate future growth in a responsible and sustainable fashion.

11. Total Population By Voting Block

Shows the number of people residing in Hyde County's Voting Blocks (2000).

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12. Infrastructure – Transportation

Shows the transportation network for mainland Hyde County. Data layers include primary roads, secondary roads, as well as daily traffic counts and recent bridge replacement projects according to the NC Department of Transportation.

13. Community Facilities And Existing Infrastructure

Shows all County Facilities and Water Lines, as well as all NC DOT Primary and Secondary Roads. Each facility is numbered and a legend names each one.

14. Infrastructure – Water

Shows the facilities that make up mainland Hyde County's water system. Data layers include municipal wells, water storage tanks, pumping stations, water treatment plants and water pipes. The data was developed through a public water and sewer mapping project conducted by the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center, 1996-1999.

15. Infrastructure – Water (Ocracoke)

Shows the facilities that make up the water system in the village of Ocracoke. Data layers include municipal wells, water storage tanks, pumping stations, water treatment plants and water pipes. The data was developed through a public water and sewer mapping project conducted by the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center, 1996-1999.

16. Public Schools & Evacuation Routes

Shows public schools located in Hyde County along with hurricane evacuation routes. It should be noted here that no public schools in Hyde County are approved to serve as hurricane shelters. Hurricane evacuation routes were determined by using the Technical Data Report of the Eastern North Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Study - 1987, published by the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

17. Volunteer Fire Stations and Hurricane Storm Surge Inundation

Shows the location of Hyde County's five (5) volunteer fire stations, overlaid with hurricane storm surge zone inundation data (see #6). Data on the location of each fire station was extracted from Hazards United States (HAZUS): a natural hazards loss estimation methodology developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Building Sciences.

Appendix B: Community Vulnerability Assessment

18. State Owned Facilities

Shows a variety of facilities owned by the State of North Carolina according to the North Carolina Department of Administration, State Property Office. State-owned facilities located in Hyde County include boat access points, cemeteries, correctional facilities, management areas (wildlife), natural/historic preserves, and state offices.

19. Protected Lands

Shows the public and private lands in Hyde County managed for conservation and open space purposes, categorized by landowner (federal, state, or non-profit). These lands include those relating to many purposes including recreation, wildlife habitat, water quality, and farmland preservation. The map details National Wildlife Refuges, National Seashores, Public Gamelands and other various protected tracts of acreage as detailed in the key.

20. Significant Natural Heritage Areas

Data includes information from North Carolina's Natural Heritage Program on the locations of "natural heritage element occurrences," which are locations of rare and endangered species populations and occurrences of exemplary or unique natural ecosystems and special wildlife habitats. This map from the Hyde County Land Use Plan shows significant natural heritage areas which are definitive areas containing ecologically significant natural communities or rare species.

21. Water Quality

Data includes the anadromous fish spawning areas and fisheries nursing areas identified by the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. This map also identifies Submerged Aquatic Vegetation and details water quality.

22. Pollution Sources

Shows the location of all outfall locations for individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) sites permitted for wastewater discharges to surface waters in North Carolina, as recorded by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality. The map also shows the location of swine operations currently registered with the Division of Water Quality.

23. Publicly Owned Game Lands

Shows all publicly owned game lands in Hyde County managed by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and as listed in *Hunting and Fishing Maps of North Carolina Game Lands, 1998-99*.

Appendix B: Community Vulnerability Assessment

24. Water Quality Projects

Shows the locations of water quality improvement projects funded by the Clean Water Management Trust Fund (CWMTF) and Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

25. Watershed Management

Shows the location of areas having excellent water quality and designated as High Quality Water (HQW) or Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) Management Zones by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality. Point and non-point source pollution management strategies are applicable to these waters. The map also shows the local watersheds in Hyde County targeted for future compensatory mitigation projects within the context of solving local water quality problems, as identified through the North Carolina Watershed Restoration Program.

10. CONCLUSIONS ON COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

Hyde County is extremely vulnerable to flooding, as over 90% of its land is within an identified 100-year floodplain. In addition, over 90% of the land is within an identified storm surge zone for hurricane inundation. Very few people reside on those lands outside of the 100-year floodplain, and therefore nearly all people and property in Hyde County are located in areas subject to flooding. Flooding, along with tropical storms and hurricanes, is identified as the hazard with the highest risk for Hyde County based upon event frequency, magnitude and impact. Hyde County has added a new Government Facility and a Public Safety Center in addition to the improvements made to the Ocracoke School building utilizing North Carolina Hurricane Recovery Funds (HRA funds) with all three projects being completed in 2008.

Areas throughout the county are vulnerable to the other hazards identified in Appendix A, and for the most part, they face a uniform level of risk for each hazard. Immediate coastal areas (especially Ocracoke Island) may experience heavier wind gusts and wave action that is more intense than areas located further inland, but the difference is not great enough to justify separate geographic planning areas. In addition, the rural nature of Hyde County, coupled with its very limited and sparse pattern of land development, does not present areas that are significantly more vulnerable to property loss than others. Almost half of Hyde County's lands are owned and managed by public agencies, serving to preserve and protect the area's natural state and limiting the type and amount of development. Considering these facts, and for purposes of this hazard mitigation plan, Hyde County will assess vulnerability on a countywide planning basis instead of establishing separate geographic planning areas. However, certain mitigation strategies will be targeted for specific locations within the County's jurisdiction.

The following three ***Vulnerability Assessment Worksheets*** have been completed in order to best assess the current vulnerability of Hyde County based upon the current number and value of structures and critical facilities within its jurisdiction, along with the number of people that live or work in them:

1. Hyde County Private Development Inventory
2. Hyde County Critical Facilities Inventory
3. Hyde County General Building Stock and Dollar Exposure

The worksheets also attempt to assess the potential future vulnerability of Hyde County based upon predicted development trends, population projections and any of the County's planned capital improvements. Information used to complete these worksheets was gathered using the best available and most current data from local, state and federal sources. These sources include the following:

- *U.S. Census Bureau*

Appendix B: Community Vulnerability Assessment

- *Federal Emergency Management Agency - Hazards United States (HAZUS): FEMA's natural hazard loss estimation methodology.*
- *N.C. Office of Management and Budget, State Demographics Unit*
- *N.C. Center for Geographic Information and Analysis*
- *Hyde County Building Inspector*
- *Hyde County Planner*
- *Hyde County Tax Department*

In addition to being used for general mitigation planning purposes, this vulnerability assessment can be used by Hyde County as documentation to support the need for mitigation projects that can be funded through the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) and/or similar grant programs. The information gathered for public buildings and critical facilities can also be used when applying for both federal and state Public Assistance funds which provide assistance for the repair and mitigation of public facilities and infrastructure following declared disaster events.

The acquisition/demolition program was funded via FEMA funds available after Hurricane Isabel on a voluntary basis. Tax values were the basis of the original budget, but appraisals were the basis of the actual acquisition costs. Hyde County requires demolition permits to regulate the demolition of flood prone properties. Costs are based on competitive bids for demolition and any asbestos removal needed.

**INSERT VULNERABILITY
ASSESSMENT WORKSHEETS**

City	Occupancy	Flood Zone	Property Value	Losses	Total Paid	Average Pay	Insured	Structure Removed	Structure Elevated	Mitigation Refused	Mitigation Wanted
BELHAVEN	SINGLE FMLY			3	18,678.66	6,226.22	NO				
BELHAVEN	SINGLE FMLY	A05	21,900.00	3	13,869.07	4,623.02	NO				
BELHAVEN	SINGLE FMLY	A05		3	27,721.43	9,240.48	NO				
BELHAVEN	SINGLE FMLY	A05		5	35,166.56	7,033.31	NO				
BELHAVEN	SINGLE FMLY	A05		2	6,594.25	3,297.13	YES				
BELHAVEN	NON RESIDNT	A07	28,047.00	4	82,643.84	20,660.96	NO				
BELHAVEN	NON RESIDNT	A07	39,928.00	2	26,564.76	13,282.38	YES				
BELHAVEN	SINGLE FMLY	A08		3	31,334.92	10,444.97	YES				
BELHAVEN	SINGLE FMLY	AE		3	16,986.23	5,662.08	NO				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A	82,868.00	2	15,216.76	7,608.38	YES				
ENGELHARD	NON FMLY	A04	39,719.00	4	22,046.87	5,511.72	SDF				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE RESIDNT	A04	26,557.00	3	19,013.48	6,337.83	YES				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	68,445.00	3	24,775.33	8,258.44	YES				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	46,853.00	2	20,158.71	10,079.36	YES		X		
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	65,059.00	2	39,941.61	19,970.81	YES				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	53,519.00	2	27,454.08	13,727.04	YES				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	88,233.00	2	16,687.82	8,343.91	YES				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	71,565.00	2	21,836.79	10,918.40	YES		X		
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	59,823.00	2	4,641.24	2,320.62	YES				
ENGELHARD	NON FMLY	A04		2	40,321.95	20,160.98	YES				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE RESIDNT	A04	15,017.00	2	19,875.09	9,937.55	NO				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04		2	47,346.34	23,673.17	NO				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	24,800.00	2	9,271.83	4,635.92	YES				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	26,303.00	2	13,812.34	6,906.17	YES				
ENGELHARD	NON RESIDNT	A06	132,738.00	3	90,692.77	30,230.92	YES				
ENGELHARD	NON RESIDNT	A06		2	21,518.82	10,759.41	NO				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A06	63,807.00	2	4,434.35	2,217.18	YES				
ENGELHARD	NON RESIDNT	AE		4	122,414.41	30,603.60	YES				
ENGELHARD	NON RESIDNT	AE	87,850.00	2	6,844.05	3,422.03	NO				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	AE		2	25,697.58	12,848.79	NO				
ENGELHARD	SINGLE FMLY	AE	79,539.00	2	16,074.24	8,037.12	YES				
ENGLEHARD	SINGLE FMLY	A04	75,640.00	4	38,629.72	9,657.43	NO		X		
ENGLEHARD	NON RESIDNT	A04		3	36,855.00	12,285.00	YES				
ENGLEHARD	NON RESIDNT	AE		2	296,749.69	148,374.85	NO				
FAIRFIELD	SINGLE FMLY	A04		2	11,566.10	5,783.05	YES				
FAIRFIELD	SINGLE FMLY	A04		2	65,021.50	32,510.75	NO				
FAIRFIELD	SINGLE FMLY	AE	84,879.00	2	19,988.31	9,994.16	YES				
HAVELOCK	SINGLE FMLY	A		2	10,219.97	5,109.99	NO				
HYDE	SINGLE FMLY	A		2	4,116.64	2,058.32	YES				

City	Occupancy	Flood Zone	Property Value	Losses	Total Paid	Average Pay	Insured	Structure Removed	Structure Elevated	Mitigation Refused	Mitigation Wanted
OCRACOKE	SINGLE	A05	272,453.00	2	20,631.20	10,315.60	NO				
OCRACOKE	FMLY SINGLE	A05	302,997.00	2	8,631.82	4,315.91	YES				
OCRACOKE	FMLY SINGLE	A05	401,594.00	2	10,902.83	5,451.42	YES				
OCRACOKE	FMLY SINGLE	A05	440,400.00	3	81,426.15	27,142.05	YES				
OCRACOKE	FMLY SINGLE	AE		3	15,959.31	5,319.77	YES				
OCRACOKE	FMLY SINGLE	AE	423,031.00	2	4,831.27	2,415.64	YES				
OCRACOKE	NON	AE									
OCRACOKE	RESIDNT NON	AE	761,390.00	3	92,378.26	30,792.75	NO				
OCRACOKE	RESIDNT NON	AE	898,206.00	3	59,982.68	19,994.23	NO				
OCRACOKE	SINGLE	AE		3	22,098.63	7,366.21	YES				
OCRACOKE	FMLY NON	AE									
OCRACOKE	RESIDNT SINGLE	AE	1,252,231.00	2	34,279.67	17,139.84	NO				
OCRACOKE	SINGLE	AE		2	42,680.22	21,340.11	YES				
OCRACOKE	FMLY SINGLE			3	23,476.06	7,825.35	NO	X			
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE		62,077.00	3	22,425.56	7,475.19	NO		X		
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A		2	3,407.38	1,703.69	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A	38,463.00	3	37,604.72	12,534.91	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A	44,501.00	2	40,382.06	20,191.03	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A05		6	47,232.44	7,872.07	SDF				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A05	70,145.00	4	15,764.60	3,941.15	SDF				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A05	41,412.74	2	16,103.28	8,051.64	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A05	86,331.00	2	9,293.46	4,646.73	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A05	104,087.00	2	5,025.63	2,512.82	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07		4	59,091.44	14,772.86	NO				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	21,929.00	3	30,286.35	10,095.45	YES		X		
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	50,288.00	2	24,228.07	12,114.04	YES		X		
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07		2	35,507.99	17,754.00	NO				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	42,676.00	3	41,993.34	13,997.78	NO				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	88,409.00	3	23,751.96	7,917.32	NO				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	59,306.00	2	18,779.20	9,389.60	YES		X		
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	133,300.00	4	72,331.35	18,082.84	SDF				
SCRANTON	NON	A07									
SCRANTON	RESIDNT SINGLE	A07	52,270.00	4	20,911.06	5,227.77	SDF				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	128,000.00	2	38,846.05	19,423.03	NO			X	
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07		3	17,773.70	5,924.57	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07		2	9,040.85	4,520.43	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	3,273.00	2	16,609.27	8,304.64	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07		2	19,076.73	9,538.37	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07		2	23,137.98	11,568.99	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	A07	90,360.00	2	5,238.89	2,619.45	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	AE	65,504.00	4	13,547.84	3,386.96	YES				
SCRANTON	FMLY SINGLE	AE	61,767.00	4	56,683.85	14,170.96	SDF		X		

City	Occupancy	Flood Zone	Property Value	Losses	Total Paid	Average Pay	Insured	Structure Removed	Structure Elevated	Mitigation Refused	Mitigation Wanted
SCRANTON	SINGLE FMLY	AE	59,262.00	3	17,872.71	5,957.57	YES		X		
SCRANTON	SINGLE FMLY	AE	62,060.00	2	30,767.33	15,383.67	NO		X		
SCRANTON	SINGLE FMLY	AE	74,379.00	2	34,157.81	17,078.91	YES				
SWAIN QUATER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		2	81,503.67	40,751.84	NO	X			
SWAN	SINGLE FMLY	A08	78,142.00	2	83,214.99	41,607.50	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY			2	18,970.06	9,485.03	NO	X			
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A	60,305.00	2	25,979.80	12,989.90	NO				
SWAN QUARTER	NON FMLY	A08		3	19,857.91	6,619.30	YES	X			
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE RESIDNT	A08	32,269.00	4	49,864.11	12,466.03	SDF				
SWAN QUARTER	NON FMLY	A08		3	23,768.08	7,922.69	NO			X	
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE RESIDNT	A08	17,027.00	3	101,810.28	33,936.76	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	107,564.00	4	102,629.50	25,657.38	NO				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		3	43,456.17	14,485.39	NO	X			
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	66,222.00	2	38,578.21	19,289.11	YES		X		
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	85,037.00	2	42,603.36	21,301.68	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	94,624.00	2	56,746.55	28,373.28	YES		X		
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE ASSMD	A08	774,437.00	2	72,973.03	36,486.52	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	91,409.00	2	92,094.04	46,047.02	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	71,332.00	2	48,755.50	24,377.75	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	88,758.00	2	25,832.59	12,916.30	YES		X		
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	139,846.00	2	63,067.79	31,533.90	YES		X		
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		2	87,894.09	43,947.05	NO	X			
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		2	42,616.18	21,308.09	NO	X			
SWAN QUARTER	NON FMLY	A08		2	55,418.76	27,709.38	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	NON RESIDNT	A08		2	116,629.49	58,314.75	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	NON RESIDNT	AE		2	42,679.50	21,339.75	NO				
SWAN QUARTER	NON RESIDNT	AE		3	477,965.08	159,321.69	NO				
SWAN QUARTER	NON RESIDNT	AE		2	83,430.05	41,715.03	NO				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	AE	71,234.00	2	33,375.71	16,687.86	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	AE	82,967.00	2	24,490.67	12,245.34	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	NON RESIDNT	AE	171,171.00	2	153,979.61	76,989.81	YES				
SWAN QUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	V09		3	29,925.57	9,975.19	NO	X			
SWAN QUARTER,	SINGLE FMLY	A08	60,468.00	2	49,439.23	24,719.62	NO		X		
SWAN QUATER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		3	35,898.54	11,966.18	NO	X			
SWAN QUATER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	131,794.00	2	53,710.58	26,855.29	YES		X		
SWANQUARTER	NON RESIDNT	A08	19,743.00	3	41,893.48	13,964.49	NO				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	53,488.00	2	50,379.55	25,189.78	YES				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		2	73,500.00	36,750.00	YES	X			
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	171,372.00	2	58,000.00	29,000.00	NO				

City	Occupancy	Flood Zone	Property Value	Losses	Total Paid	Average Pay	Insured	Structure Removed	Structure Elevated	Mitigation Refused	Mitigation Wanted
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	110,802.00	2	7,298.62	3,649.31	YES				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		2	39,097.03	19,548.52	NO				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08		2	25,481.11	12,740.56	NO				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	92,276.00	3	108,454.55	36,151.52	YES				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	56,615.00	2	13,886.93	6,943.47	YES				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	A08	80,055.00	2	20,259.45	10,129.73	YES	X			
SWANQUARTER	NON RESIDENT	A08	40,214.00	2	28,049.48	14,024.74	YES				
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	AE	45,514.00	2	28,655.92	14,327.96	YES			X	
SWANQUARTER	SINGLE FMLY	AE	142,912.00	2	101,209.26	50,604.63	YES				

HYDE COUNTY GENERAL BUILDING STOCK AND DOLLAR EXPOSURE

General Building Type	Specific Building Type	# of Buildings	Sq. Ft.	Dollar Exposure
RESIDENTIAL				
RES1	Single Family Dwelling	1,983	2,974,500	\$152,485,000
RES2	Mobile Home	787	787,000	\$28,367,000
RES3	Multi Family Dwelling	4	62,000	\$3,973,000
RES4	Temporary Lodging	2	96,900	\$6,287,000
RES5	Institutional Dormitory	1	21,700	\$1,391,000
RES6	Nursing Home	0	0	\$0
Total		2,777	3,942,100	\$192,503,000
COMMERCIAL				
COM1	Retail Trade	14	190,100	\$7,766,000
COM2	Wholesale Trade	2	74,900	\$2,040,000
COM3	Personal and Repair Services	3	36,000	\$1,961,000
COM4	Professional/Technical Services	1	34,000	\$1,988,000
COM5	Banks	1	11,900	\$1,106,000
COM6	Hospital	0	0	\$0
COM7	Medical Office/Clinic	5	65,800	\$4,744,000
COM8	Entertainment & Recreation	3	38,100	\$3,082,000
COM9	Theaters	0	0	\$0
COM10	Parking	0	0	\$0
Total		29	450,800	\$22,687,000
INDUSTRIAL				
IND1	Heavy Industrial	0	6,800	\$278,000
IND2	Light Industrial	0	0	\$0
IND3	Food/Drugs/Chemicals	1	11,000	\$449,000
IND4	Metals/Minerals Processing	0	0	\$0
IND5	High Technology	0	0	\$0
IND6	Construction	1	15,200	\$621,000
Total		2	33,000	\$1,348,000
AGRICULTURE				
AGR1	Agriculture	5	75,600	\$787,000
RELIGION				
REL1	Church	0	5,700	\$391,000
GOVERNMENT				
GOV1	General Services	0	29,352	\$5,402,231
GOV2	Emergency Response	0	3,000	\$267,000
GOV3	Historic Building	0	2,406	\$284,560
GOV4	Public Safety Center	0	16,126	\$2,483,216
Total		0	50,884	\$8,437,007
EDUCATION				
EDU1	Grade Schools	2	38,100	\$2,258,000
EDU2	Colleges/Universities	0	0	\$0
Total		2	38,100	\$2,258,000
TOTAL		5,623	9,072,968	\$220,819,000

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (HAZUS)